

PUT

PŪSTULE, *n. f.* [*pustula*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.] A small swelling; a pimple; a pult; an effluence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pustules* red, black and gangrenous. *Arb.*
PŪSTULOUS, *adj.* [from *pustula*.] Full of pustules; pimply.

TO PUT, *v. a.* [of this word, so common in the English language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Danish. *Janus*.]

1. To lay or repose in any place.
God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen. ii. 8.*
Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex. iv. 15.*
If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another man's field;
of the best of his own shall he make restitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*
In these he *put* two weights. *Milton.*
Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both *put* in sheep. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To place in any situation.
When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *Mar. v. 40.*
Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the founding alchimy. *Milton.*
Put all your other subjects together; they have not taken half the pains for your majesty's service that I have. *L'Estr.*

3. To place in any state or condition.
Before we will lay by our just born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakefp.*
Put me in a surety with thee. *Job xvii. 3.*
The stones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*
He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job xix. 13.*
As we were *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God. *1 Thes. ii. 4.*
They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle against thee. *Jer. l. 42.*
He *put* them into ward three days. *Gen. xlii. 17.*
She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut. xxii.*
Daniel said, *put* these two aside. *Suf. v. 51.*
Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise. *Bacon.*
This question ask'd *puts* me in doubt. *Milton.*
So nature prompts; so soon we go astray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*
Men may *put* government into what hands they please. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled design upon another man's life, *puts* him in a state of war with him. *Locke.*
As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you must consider at what time your grafs will maintain them. *Mort.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To repose.
How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots. *2 Kings.*
God was entreated of them, because they *put* their trust in him. *1 Chr. v. 20.*

5. To trust; to give up.
Thou shalt *put* all in the hands of Aaron, and wave them for a wave-offering. *Ex. xxix. 24.*

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.
A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robust employment. *Locke.*

7. To push into action.
Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*

When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.
Your goodliest young men and asses he will *put* them to his work. *1 Sam. viii. 16.*
No man, having *put* his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke ix. 62.*
Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puttest* thine hands unto. *Deut. xii. 18.*

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*
The advance of their relations *put* them to paintings, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden's Distaff.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*
I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler, N° 75.*

To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword. *Shakefp.*

17. To form; to regulate.

18. To reach

PUT

Put up your sword; if this young gentleman have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakefp.*
He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Ex. xxii.*

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*
A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will fend it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you. *Wake.*

He will *put* the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *L'Estr.*
When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

10. To cause; to produce.
There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* to wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.
Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. *2 Chr.*

12. To add.
Whatsoever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Ecl. iii. 14.*

13. To place in a reckoning.
If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*
That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any state.
Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Caesar's images, are *put* to silence. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
This dishonours you no more,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would *put* you to your fortune. *Shakefp.*
And five of you shall chafe an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight. *Lev. xxvi. 8.*
With well-doing, ye may *put* to silence foolish men. *1 Pet.*
The Turks were in every place *put* to the work, and lay by heaps slain. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but *puts* our reason to a stand. *Cic.*
Some modern authors, observing what straits they have been *put* to to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Baillie.*

15. To oblige; to urge.
Those that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that task. *Boyle.*
He *put* to proof his high supremacy. *Milton.*
When the wisest counsel of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and supplements of such their laws; but Almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*

We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*
Where the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it. *South.*
They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To propose; to state.
A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be *put* to him. *2 Chr. ii. 24.*
Put it thus—unfold to Statius straight,
What to Jove's ear thou didst impart of late: *Dryden.*
He'll state.
The question originally *put* and disputed in publick schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate. *Swift.*

I only *put* the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice. *Swift.*
I *put* the case at the work, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life. *Speccator, N° 576.*

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18. To reach to another.
We unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *puttest* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. *Hab. ii. 15.*

19. To bring into any state of mind or temper.
Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*

To *put* your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you. *Temple.*

I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by night,
And *put* your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*

The least harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Education.*

20. To offer; to advance.
I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*

21. To unite; to place as an ingredient.
Wherever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

22. To turn off; to divert.
He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

23. To turn off; to divert.
Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*
A fright hath *put* by an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew's Casinol.*

24. To turn off; to divert.
Basilus, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put* by their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*
Was the crown offer'd him thrice?
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it by thrice,
Every time gentler than other. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*

25. To turn off; to divert.
Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put* by th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*
When I drove a thrust, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it by,
And cried, spare the tripling. *Dryden.*

26. To turn off; to divert.
To baffle; to to repels; to crush.
How the ladies and I have *put* him down! *Shakefp.*

27. To turn off; to divert.
To degrade.
The greedy thirst of royal crown
Stirr'd Porrex up to *put* his brother down. *Fa. Queen.*
The king of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz down at Jerusalem. *2 Ch.*

28. To turn off; to divert.
To bring into dispute.
Sugar hath *put* down the use of honey; inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

29. To turn off; to divert.
With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Quite to *put* down the fashion of our blacks. *Dryden.*

30. To turn off; to divert.
To confute.
We two saw you four set on four; mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you down. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

31. To turn off; to divert.
To propose.
Samson said, I will now *put* forth a riddle unto you. *Judg.*

32. To turn off; to divert.
To extend.
He *put* forth his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen. viii. 9.*

33. To turn off; to divert.
To emit, as a sprouting plant.
An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put* forth new leaves; whereas living creatures *put* forth, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrescences. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

34. To turn off; to divert.
He said, let th' earth
Put forth the verdant grafs, herb yielding feed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*

35. To turn off; to divert.
To exert.
I *put* not forth my goodness. *Milton.*
In honouring God, *put* forth all thy strength. *Taylor.*
We should *put* forth all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*

36. To turn off; to divert.
To interpose.
Give me leave to *put* in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

37. To turn off; to divert.
To use; to exercise.
Neither gods nor man will give consent,
To *put* in practice your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

38. To turn off; to divert.
To divert; to lay aside.
None of us *put* off our cloaths, saving that every one *put* them off for washing. *Nehem. iv. 23.*
Put off thy shoes from off thy feet. *Ex. ii. 5.*

39. To turn off; to divert.
To reach to another.

40. To turn off; to divert.
To reach to another.

41. To turn off; to divert.
To reach to another.

42. To turn off; to divert.
To reach to another.

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To reach to another.

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To reach to another.

PUT

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back;
And is a swelling, and the last affection
A high mind can *put* off. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

It is the new skin or shell that *putteth* off the old; so we see, that it is the young horn that *putteth* off the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put* off the old; and so birds cast their beaks, the new beak *putting* off the old. *Bacon.*

Ye shall die perhaps, by *putting* off
Human, to put on gods; death to be with'd. *Milton.*

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely *put* off; and for him lastly die. *Milton.*
Let not the work of to-day be *put* off till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Estrange.*

When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to *put* off his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, his memory shall serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life. *South.*

Now the cheerful light her fears dispell'd,
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But *put* the woman off, and stood reveal'd. *Dryden.*

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put* off his hat to her, when the person pulling off his mask, appeared a smock-faced young fellow. *Addison.*

Homer says he *puts* off that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll. <